BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S HATS .- LEARY & Co., atters, and leaders of faction for Gentlemen's Hats, 2, to 5 Astor House, will offer this day a variety of new and beautiful styles of Children's Hats.

FOR RAIN OR SHINE. - Impenetrable POR RAIN OR SHINE.

Bille to Shower or Sunbeam and feather weight in the hand. The Paris mace Silk Umbre is is at once the hand. The Paris mace Silk Umbre is is at once the handsomest and most re-hercide of its class. Genris Genris content of fresh collection of these (abrics at the present greened in the property of the standard of the property of

THE NEW-YORK LAW STUDENTS' Association will hold their weekly meeting at the Sopreme Court (special term) Room this greening at a relock. Members and all others (synaple to the objects of the Association are in vited to wited.

J. S. Brown, Secretary.

REMOVAL .- F. H. McELROY, Merchant REMOVAL.—F. H. McELROY, Merchant Tailor, late of 451 having Removed to his new Store, 635 Broadway would call the attention of his numerous friends and the public generally to his splendid Stock of seasonable Goods, comprising among other suicles a large and varied assortment of Cloths Cassimeres and Vestings, of French English and American manufacture, of the Newest and most superb styles. Also, an extensive and well selected Book of Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of Siks, Metho, Goosamer, and Woolen Understrite, and of Siks, Metho, Goosamer, and Woolen Understrite, and of Siks, Metho, Goosamer, and Woolen Understrite, and News. Gloves. Handwerchiefs, Stocks. Saspenders, Hoslery, &c. &c. F. H. McE. Feel confident from his long experience and business connection with the first houses in New-York, that he is fully competent to compete with any other establishment in his fine in this city or elsewhere. A call from the fashionable is respectfully solicited.

Sol if

BARNUM's .- The new domestic drama, "A Village Tale" will be performed for the fourth time this country, this affermen To-pight "The Serious Family," An immense and ence is always present. Hadaway appears as Sicek; Heaklus as Capt, Maguire.

PATENT TAPESTRY .- Three-ply and Patent Tapeatry Ingram Carpeting, at the famous Carpeting Establishment, 59 Sowery, Hiram Anderson's Three-ply Carpets 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard: English Ingrain Carpets 3s. 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard: Floor Oll Clothe 3s, 4s. and 5s per yard. Wonderful bargains every

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co .- Children's Glothing at wholesale, 47 Nassau-st N York. a3 1m*

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AT RETAIL. 5.000 yards, seasoned. Sa per yard.
Tapestry Carpeta to be ner yard.
Three ply at ra and sa per yard.
Super Ingrain at sa and sa per yard.
21 12: Ballaw & Bauthers, 45: Pearlet.

IMPORTED CARPETS .-- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, corner, white-st have just received per packet ship Corre Linn, an additional supply of rich and elegant Carpeting, new designs and extra quality. Also an invokes of Hunderson's celebrated Brussels Garpets, which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and full 10 per cent, less than any other store seiling similar goods.

23 5th

CARPETS IN BROADWAY .- The stock of CARPETS IN BROADWAY.—The SIGCR Of Goods in Messrs Peterson & Hompings's new store, corner of Broadway and White sta comprises every variety of the newest styles and heat qualities of Carpets, Maitings and Oil Cloths and the purchaser can here examine every description of these articles without running from shop to shop through the city Messrs, Paterson Hempinger are young men, and have built up as immense business by supplying their goods at a profit much below the usual scale. A visit to this establishment will well repay curlosity, and ladies can look over their immense stock, and even if they do not purchase they will be treated with the utmost civility and attention.

Persons wanting Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Covers, Shis, Shawle, Children's Wear, or other Dry Goods, will find a large stock at J H Townsexo & Co's, 707 Greenwich at mear Amos. Goods constantly receiving from auction, and selling at auction prices.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan et near the Park.

REMOVAL .- DR LUTENER'S EAR INFIR-MARY, for the exclusive treatment of ear diseases, will be removed to S71 Broadway on the lat of May. Deaforss, diacharges from the external ear, and the various distressing noises in the head, removed in a short time without risk or pain. Consultation fee \$1. Unpaid letters refused Office hours from 8 till 3. Patients from the country provided with comfortable hoard.

PASSAGE in the STEAMSHIP BROTH-RE JONATHAN, for Chagres, May 13, may be obtained by application to [a30.51] STIMBON & Go., 19 Wall at.

Reader, do you wish for an elegant and cheap Carpet? Then immediately repair to 99 Bow-ery, Hiram Anderson's, where you can find all the heart can wish. English Three-ply Carpets its. 6d., 7a., 8s. and 9e per yard; Ingrain Carpets 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.; Rugs 26s., Table Covers \$2, &c.

EXPRESS THROUGH TO NEW-ORLEANS IN BEVEN DAYS - We shall send Freight, Parcels, &c per Steamship Winfield Scott. STIMSON & Co. 19 Wall-st.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY .- On the

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.—On the burial of the dead in this city below Eighty-seventhet, goes into effect. Our vast and rapidly sugmenting population with these becompeted to look to our rural comesories for repose for the departed.

Cypress Hills Cemetery was established expressly to meet this location exist the existency was established expressly to meet this location existency, and the public are requested to visit its grounds as d inquire into its facilities.

From Brocklyn, beside a threo of stages, the Long Island alroad runs several trains a day to the Gemetery.

Stages and private convex mores to the grounds may always be found at the Fution, Peck slip and Grand-st. Ferries, on the Brocklye and Willemanurgh side, and a new the of stages has just started for the Cemetery from Willemanurgh, which runs every three quarters of an bour after eight o'clock.

liamsburgh, which runs every three-quarters of an hour after eight o'clock.

The Cemetery is located or Long Island about 6 miles from the Futton Ferry and 44 from the Williamsburgh Ferries, and well adapted for bails juriposes, being a convenient distance from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the villages of Williamsburgh and Green Polot, while in landscape and nicutesque views it is scarcely equaled. On the south it faces the Adamtic Grean gradually rising in the resurt on high range of this, with scancery extending from the Ocean to the Pallandes on the north and the this of Connecticut on the northeast.

The Frincipal Office of the Counstery will be removed on the 1st of May from 262 to 272 Broadway. Information about the price of lots, functal arrangements, &c may be that of R. G. Neills, Agent, at the office, also of J. Kendrick, at the branch office corner of East Broadway and Grandest; and of the pricelysis extons in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.
CALES S WOODHULL, President.
E. Lindsay, Secretary.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—Still another proof
—Deposit, April 28, 1831—Mr. S. C. HERRING—Dear
Bir: Duty demands that I should add my treatingly among
the thousand others that have witnessed the efficacy of your
well established fire proof. Salamander Safes. My Store
was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock on the
morning of the 1sth of March last, which destroyed overything in the Store, except the Safe and its contents. The
Store was built of very heavy timber with double floors
above and below, which caused the fire to burn upon the
linside for saveral hours before it was discovered. When I
reached the place the fire was breaking out on both sides
of the Store, which soon brought the Safe in sight, which
was as hot as fire could make it, being in the hottest part of
the fire. It remaited there for four nours after it was discovered, other buildings being out or danger. The attention of our citizens was now calculated to the Safe, which was
attil surrounded by a best of cosis and white with heat, we
extricated the Safe as soon as possible, and after cooling it
sufficient I unlocked it and found to my great surprise my
books and papers in good and legible order.

China for the Million.—Now is the SALAMANDER SAFES .- Still another proof

CHINA FOR THE MILLION. - Now is the time, and Gorman's is the place to buy cheap China and Crockery ware at his store 120 Caral-st, opposite West Broadway. His assoriement is good, the prices low, and as this is the season when broken Coina and dilapidated Crockery is in vogue bis store must be the course of at-traction especially for those who wish to economise by purchasing a good article at the lowest prices.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYING ES-TABLISHMENT—Office No. 3 John at New York The proprietors of this establishment, whose Dying and Findhinghave been so long as discorably known to the community, are ready to receive orders for dying and cleaning Silk, Woolen, Cuttoo, Liven and Fancy Goods of every description to the seat manner.

217 ImThSAM*

BARRETT NETHEWS & Co.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.-For sale, a retail family Grocery, which the last year has done a business of twenty thousand dollars, without marketing, located in a very prominent part of the city. Rent moderate. Any person about engaging in the above branch, will find this an opening seldom offered. Further information, which will prove antiferency, by addressing GROCKE, Chatham Square Post Office.

FIRE INSURANCE .- The Liverpool and on Fire and Life Insurance Company, office 36 Wall-nuborized Capital £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000; paid up at £200,000, surplus and reserved Fund £200,000, or 22,000,000. This Company has formed a local Based of Directors in this city (daily qualified by holding the required number of shares) with fail powers to issue nodedes for Fire Risks, settle all losses, and to lovest in New York all funds durived from pressions and the sale of shares.

James Brown, Chairman
Francis Cottener, Deputy Chairman, Geo, Barcisy,
Mark W. Collet,
Courad W. Faber,
Francis Griffin,
Francis Griffin,

Geo Facely,
Francis Griffin,

Ed F. Sanderson,

Geo. Barciay,
Mark W. Collet,
Courad W. Faher,
Francia Griffin,
Resident Secretary. Afred Poil
m27 lawTh3m Counsel of the Board, Fran Griffin.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.-The great populativ of Lyon's Magnetic Powder, for the desiraction of Sed-bugs, Cock roaches, Moths, Auts, Freas, Flies, &c. and Insects on plants, and all other insects, has prompted certain parties to prepare spirrious articles, has offer them, under various denominations, for sale. Few of these individuals days to determine the property of the sale. these individuals done various descending tons, for sale. Few of these individuals done to give their impositions out as "free of polson." The proprietor of the original article has in this city, only the undermentioned agents, and the principal depos test 424 Broadway, where also may be obtained. Pills for the instantaneous destruction of Base and Mice. Agents.—New York City—Chickener & Co. 81 Barday-st.; A. B. & D. Sands, 100 fullon-st.

TEMPERANCE - The Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church have adopted resolutions in favor of the Temper ance cause, recommending all their preschers to ad in forming Temperance recommending all their preschers to ad in forming Temperance Recommendation in the circulation of tracts.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1.

First or May -Those of our subscribers shoul to change their residence will oblige us by leaving their adfreases at the counting room

PHILADELPHIA Subscribers to The Tribune will be egularly supplied with the paper at 65 coots by the Agent, W. B Zinnen. Third at below Chesnut.

To Correspondents.

Our correspondent, who completes of smoking on the Harlem trains and the stopping of the care on the grade at Chambers at, is informed that we have canded size complete to Mr. President Schop, Br. as he should have done in the first pane, and if the statements are correct the remedy will be applied.

THE NEWS BY THE NIAGARA IONders it certain that the Great Exhibition will be opened on the appointed day. The rumors of disturbance then to be set on foot have caused the British Government to concentrate thirty thousand soldiers about London ; quite a needless precaution if all the trouble is as imaginary as that to come from this side of the water. In France it is said there is also great anxiety as to what may turn up; by no means a new feeling in that quarter. The Frankfort Diet is certainly to be reconstituted, and remain the supreme authority in Germeny until the next revolution. The Dake of Saldanha has got up another insurrection in Portugal, on what special point we are not informed, though of course it is altogether aristecratic in its purposes. From Turkey we have the painful intelligence that Kossuth and his immediate friends are still to be kept at Kutabia under the surveillance of the Turkish authorities We had hoped for better things.

This City and the Erie Canal.

The interest which the people of every class in this City have in the speediest possible enlargement of the Erie Canal can hardly be overestimated.

The capacity of the Canal, as it will be on its opening this spring, is sufficient to afford transportation for 3,120,000 tuns, or about 500,000 tuns more than it actually carried last year. Its capacity when fully enlarged will be 7,280,000 tuns annually; and as the enlargement will reduce the cost of transportation to less than half the present rate, it is certain that by the year 1855, when the work will be completed if the policy for which the Whig party and the more enlightened and patriotic members of the Opposition are now contending be adopted, we shall see above five million tuns of the products of the great West yearly brought by that channel to Eastern markets. And as the cargoes of the large boats which would then be used on the Canal would not need to be transhipped at Albany but could be brought down the river without breaking bulk, a still greater proportion than now would come to New-York. In fact it is safe to say that the commerce of this metropolis would be

doubled by the enlargement of the Canal. What a vast addition this would cause to the life and prosperity of the City. What a new demand it would create for labor in every department. What new markets it would open for every article of mechanical skill, for every product of our factories and workshops. Is it not plain then, that every citizen, every merchant, every mechanic, every laborer in New-York, has a direct personal interest in this great work? And does not every dictate of common sense urge us to use all our in fluence to contribute, by every means in our power, to hasten it forward?

What is true of the City is true of the whole State. Its growth in prosperity and power is indissolubly connected with the enlargement. Let the people of every class and profession look into this matter soberly, and they will find that their own best interests call for the energetic prosecu tion of this work. Only desperate politicians longing for office have any other interest; but of their wishes the people have latterly not taken much account.

The Progress of an Idea.

It is now something more than ten years since the idea of industrial and domestic Association was broached in this country. The avidity with which it was seized upon by many minds must be well remembered. It produced an excitement in all directions. The greater economy and security in living and its expenses which it promised, the increased independence, means of education, social equality and happiness it demonetrated as possible and held up as certain, caused it to be welcomed by persons of all classes, while the noble views of Human Nature and Divine Providence it set forth, the radiance with which it seemed to light up the obscurities of the Past and illumine the Future of Humanity, exercised a peculiar and natural attraction upon the minds of the young, the ardent and the enthusiastic. It seemed that thousands of men and women had long been yearning for some such announcement of more genial and democratic forms than exlating society had offered, and when the idea was put forth, it was like a July sun, that in a day matures to golden ripeness a field of verdant grain. They adopted the theory with confidence and satisfaction-The experience of the Shakers, the Rappites, the Zoarites, was thought conclusive as to its practicability; and so, charmed by the prospect of experimentally establishing the new system and drawing the world after them, these admirable enthusiasts bastened, with insufficient knowledge and means, still more inadequate, to realize the social order of abundance, justice and harmony. Their failure was as decisive as their efforts were imperfect. Complete as was their sincerity and generous

to necessity, abandoned their high-wrought expectations and returned to the common world. Of all their experiments, but one now remains, that in Monmouth County-New-Jersey, and whether better started. or better managed - perhaps both - that Association, after several years duration, is now in the enjoyment of a more vigorous and promising existence than ever.

Along with these practical movements there sprung up a violent controversy in the public press, in which it was the lot of this journal to bear its part. The doctrine of social justice, of equality of social rights, of the right of each human being to education, employment and the full product of his labor, of the goodness of man's essential nature, and the possibility of a state of general abundance, intelligence and happiness, provoked the warmest opposition on the part of the religious and conservative organs. Some of these doctrines we ourselves defended, others we postponed for future consideration, but all of them were made the subjects of impassioned animadversion, while scarce any calumny was too piquant or any extremity of ridicule too severe to be put upon the unlucky Fourierites. These attacks continned as long as the Associations lasted, and as the latter passed out of notice the doc. trines and their advocates were suffered to go undisturbed. It is now some time since any journal has been reproached with being a Fourierite organ.

And yet the man who should say that the idea of Association had made no advance during this period, would be mistaken. If its adherents have failed in their larger and more glowing expectations in this country and elsewhere, they have seen it taking possession of departments of society and succeeding in directions on which they had scarcely counted. Witness the working men's associations of Paris, of Brussels, of London, and of many places in the United States; witness the Protective Unions of New and the Washing and Bathing establishments of Old England, as well as the various forms of associative combination for procuring the necessaries of life cheaply and of good qualty, which have been put into practice on the continent of Europe. In fact, during this time the idea has passed from abstract theory into practice, and having been diverted of all speculative and ulterior considerations which had offended the convictions and the prejudices of large classes, s now quite generally regarded as a good thing. At the same time the philosophical radicalism before connected with it, has had its share of success in the world of thought, whether for good or evil. we do not here inquire.

The reason why the idea of industrial and domestic association, thus modified, has gained so many unexpected suffrages, is, first, that it satisfies common sense, and then, that it meets a universal want of society. The old methods can no longer suffice, and some new remedy must be found for the evils threatening to overspread the face of civilization with ruin. Pauperism extends with alarming rapidity, crime increases, and the laboring masses are stirred with a fearful discontent. Where wealth and luxury make their gorgeous parade, misery on a vaster scale and of deeper wretchedness than was ever known before. save in some time of pestilence, glowers from its filthy kennels. In France there are seven millions of paupers out of thirtyfive millions of population; in Belgium, the proportion is still more alarming; in Germany, hardly less so. Revolutionary commotions attest the power of these volcanic forces beneath the surface of society, and the instinct of self-preservation has sent the laborers in quest of the means of bettering their condition. The same instinct combined with a sentiment of philanthropic generosity, has caused some of the more fortunate classes to help them, though unluckily, in the majority of cases, especially in France, party spirit and social selfishness have usited to oppose the attempt. Still the workmen have aimed at nothing which ought to excite the alarm of any judicious mind, no matter of what way of thinking; their movement has been much less radical and sweeping in its aims than that of 1843 and '44 in this country.

But it is in England that the idea of Association has been most generally received. though in a highly diluted form, and has met with the most successful practical application. In England, too, the need of it was and is the most pressing. Nowhere else has the contrast between wealth and poverty been developed to extremes so shocking; nowhere has misery worn a mien so intense and terrible. England is a great industrial and commercial country, but when some faithful hand raises the curtain that hides the condition of her laborers, her greatness seems to be founded like that of the Tartar conqueror, on pyramids of human bones. One of these revelations has just been made in the House of Commons by Lord Ashley. In St. George's, Hanover Square, as he said, one of the best parishes of London, 1,465 families of the laboring classes were found to have for their residence only 2,174 rooms; of these families 929 had but one room for the whole family to reside in, 408 had two rooms, 94 had three, 17 four, 8 five, 4 six. 1 seven, 1 eight; the remaining 3 families were returned "not ascertained." In other places he had seen as many as five families occupying a single room. In one

district there were 270 such rooms. These houses are never cleaned or ventilated, and were filled with vermin. Nor was this state of things confined to London. At Dover, Fulham, Maidstone, Charlton, Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, the same dreadful scenes of filth, misery and physical and moral degradation were presented. At present the laboring classes had no escape from these circumstances. They could not afford to live elsewhere, and so they formed a focus of moral and physical disease in each community. Lord Ashley proposed that Parliament should pass an act to facilitate and encourage the erection of model lodging-houses by parish authorities. Every consideration of humanity and public policy required it.

Mr. Slaney confirmed the statements, and seconded the movement of Lord Ashley, and so did Mr. Hume, Mr. W. J. Fox and Lord C. Hamilton. Finally leave was granted to bring in the bill and its passage is to be expected.

This affords a single illustration of the many modes in which the associative idea has taken possession of all thinking minds. The Model Lodging Houses have no advantages that are not referable to the principle of domestic Association; the same is true of the Washing and Bathing Establishments which have been so generally adopted in England. Indeed it would be difficult to name any improvement recently achieved in social institutions which is not based on that idea. Its earlier advocates may have been mistaken in some things, but they were animated by a great truth; society may not be susceptible of the rapid change they anticipated, but yet it is changing; they may have failed in their experiments. but the principle for which they labored goes on conquering and to conquer.

INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE MEXICAN FROM TIER .- It is said that the Mexican Governmentis already prepared to demand of the United States something like a million of dollars for damages caused by the Indians on the borders, which by the treaty of peace we became bound to prevent. We do not know about the amount but the claim is undeniably a just one. Not the least expensive of the boons secured to this Republic by the thrice glori us war with Mexico, is the guardian ship of these Camanches, Navajos, and other aborigines, compared with whom our own Florida Indians were nothing.

We learn from Washington that the Adminis tration will try and do something to check these depredations, but much they cannot do, as Con gress failed to make any appropriation for the pur pose, and some of the troops which would have been most serviceable for such a warfare have had to be disbanded. Besides, these Indians do not operate on a small scale. They are under stood to have got the greater part of the Mexican State of Durango under their control, and it will be no trifling matter to put a stop to their forays and reduce them to order.

WHERE'S THE INSURE. CTION?-The telegraph from Halifax brought on Tuesday night the in formation that the Duke of Saldina had revolted at Vincimpra with 5,000 men under him, and that the King had taken the field against him. The question was, what Duke, what Vincimpra, and what King? The Herald alone of all the morning papers boldly faced the music, and made the Duke of Sardinia to be the hero of the story, laying the scene at Vintimiglia near Genoa. The great misfortune with this version is that there is no such Duke, and that Vintimielia is not well calculated for the headquarters of a revolt. The fact turns out to be that the Duke of Saldanha is the rebel chief in question, and the place Cintra in Portugal. This nobleman is an old hand at rebellion. He is one of the ableat men in that unfortunate kingdom. where he heads the ultra-conservative or reaction ary party. It is by no means certain that the Government will be able to put him down by force; they will probably have to compromise.

MINING, &c - The metallic ores of Arkansas are abundant in the vicinity of the grounds belonging to the Choctaw Nation, where nearly every variety of Silver and Lead ores has been found, beside traces of Copper, and crystalized Sulphuret of Iron in large quantities. No specimens of pure Galena, or Lead ore, have yet been discovered in this region, but the ore is amalgamated with the ores of Silver, and furnishes a rich supply of the Argentiferous Galena. The great distance of the Mines of this region from navigation operates disadvantageously, but the proprietors are pushing forward their plans of improved transportation, and it is hoped that a few more seasons will witness large shipments.

Three flat boat loads of Lead, from the Neosho Mines in Missouri, arrived at Fort Smith on the 9th inst. They were consigned to a house in Fort Smith, and the capacity of the Mines for a continual supply is confidently asserted.

The Virginia Convention.

The discussion on the basis of representation which has already occupied so much time in the Constitutional Convention of Virginia is not yet concluded. HENRY A. WISE has been making a very long speech in defense of the democratic doctrine. He contends for what is called the suffrage basis, or for representation according to white population. At the same time, he avows his readiness to yield to any compromise the Convention may agree on and the people accept, though with a determination still to agitate for what he conceives to be the only right ground to build a Government upon. We have not seen any report of this speech by Mr. Wise, but, judging from his previous efforts in the Convention, t must have been marked by passages of great elequence and brilliancy. With all his democ. racy he avows himself a thorough pro slavery man, and his appeals to Eastern members not to array the West against Slavery by subjecting it to the government of a Slaveholding minority in the East, show that he understands what will most surely tend to the security of that sort of property. The following is a good specimen of Wise's argumentation: we take it from a speech be made on the 7th inst

speech be made on the 7th inst:

If it is monied and begro aristocracy were not a serious violation of our rights. If it were not a grissous appression of its were not as unler of herauson of both the letter and the spirit of the American law laid down by wer father to this despited from and italered hit of rights one could absolutely no nothing in the world but staid and any her it. A most less aristocracy at this day in Virginia. When there ever anything in we redom loss? Why, your industrial wealth is guine, you have no committee to bring you wealth; you have no mining to bring you wealth; and you have to arisenforce to bring you wealth, you have to explain you wealth; and you have to mining to bring you wealth; and you have the earth, no manufactures to bring you wealth, and not one half of your agriculturalists about the work is done. The overseets get rich apon the masters, and the masters get powers every day. You create as aristocracy that is as flexing and intimous as the levery basis upon which you propose to found a Government, which should have no other foundation than policities. place thirty-two human beings slept in a room ten feet by twelve, and in a single

set up prefensions of this kind for property. You will bring up a war between labor and capital if you set up these prefensions for the slaveholder. You will destroy property, for by the mixed basis you are arraying mo at feelings and rights against mere proprietary and monetary rights—and rights against mere proprietary and monetary rights—and rights against mere proprietary and monetary rights—also per who would sacrifice life, bealth, and physical well-bring, to promote the well-being of the State. I implore you not for God's sake, to pause before you compel the State of Virgits to take such a step. The only way, I till you with the energe stopes of one who would faith your bables with you to relieve yourselves from danger is to usite the East with the West by indissoluble ites; the ties of affection, that are worth more than all the guarantees that man can make.

Excellent speeches on the same side have been made by several members from the West; among them, one by Mr. Letcher, was particularly sound and instructive. The Eastern members have also sustained their cause with marked ability; indeed, we have not followed the proceedings o ary recent deliberative body with so much interest as those of this Convention Of the two parties the East seems rather the more heated, and the most positive threats of dividing the State bave been put forth by that side. On Monday last Mr. Summers, a Western man, offered a pro position for submitting the entire question of the basis to the people, so that they shall decide whether it shall be a mixed or a white one. On this proposition no action has yet been had.

The Cuban Invaders.

A dispatch in the Washington Republic, dated Savannah, Ga. April 28, says: "An expedition" it appears, has been set on foot, and is marching South across the State. To intercept and frustrate the design a steamboat has been chartered and officers sent South."

The Newark Advertiser of yesterday has the

following: THE CUBA EXPEDITION PROBABLY SAILED .-We have just received private intelligence from Jacksonville, Florida, that a company of desperadoes have been making preparations at that place for the contemplated attack upon the Island Cubs, and that a steamer was expected there on the night of the 25th to take them off Out correspondent has known of their proceedings for some time past but became acquainted with then in such a manner that he was not permitted to di-vulge the secret belore. The note, dated on the "I expect to see a steamer full o them this evening. I have seen their arms and stores, and shall sit up all night, if necessary, to see them off. It is a desperate game, at which none but desperate men will play.

Statistics of the Seventh Census, 1850. The following are the number of FARMS in the several States as reported by the Assistant Marshals who were engaged in taking the last Census :

New-York...... 174,234 Maryland...... 21,950
 New York
 145,53
 Maryane
 24,504

 Pennsylvania
 127,733
 New Jersey
 24,504

 Ohio
 148,821
 Delsware
 6,225

 Indiana
 101,973
 Michigan
 34,699

 Virginia
 76,794
 Wisconsin
 92,062
 Virginia 76,794 Wisconsin 22,060 Illinois 71,062 Iowa 15,500 Kentucky 77,090

TENNESSEE .- In the 1st Congressional District two Loco Focos are in the field for Congress, Hon. Andrew Johnson, (the present incumbent, and Landon C. Haynes. In the 2d District, Col. A G. Watkins has an

nounced himself as a can idate for re election. He is a Whig.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire-Accident-Stabbing-Markets-Stocks.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 30. At an early hour this morning, the extensive smoking and packing department of the escablishment of Measrs Sutcher & Brothers provision merchants, situated in Fronts.t. below Rate, was destroyed by fire. An im-mense smount of meat was consumed. Loss, \$5,000, and

On Mucday evening, more than half of the ceiling of the online or more of the cliffs apartment in the third-story of the rubble School corner of Astron and Lounhard ats gave way, and fell to the floor, the plastering, lathing and timers all failing together in one large mass. Had licecurred uning schoel hours, si least 10s scholars would have been there killed or wounded. A truly fortunate escape for the little tropestic.

either allied or wounded. A truly fortunate escape for the little innocents.

Peter Brown, stone-mason, was stabbed by Patrick Henderson. In West Philadelphis, on Mooday, died at the Hospital last night. The morderer is in prison.

EThere has been but little business done to day, owing to the rathy weather and the underwards tende of the Nisgara's advices. The Corrow market is exceedingly dull, and save could not be effected to any extent, unless at a forther reduction in prices. The Flows market is quiet. One or two lots of standard brands have been taken for export at 0.574 \$ bid, which established a decline of 12 cts. The sales for city consumption are limited at our former quotations. By E Flows is held at 3.50. Coan Mark is duited and nominal at \$3.5 bid. The demand for While is duited no sales have been reported. Coan's far rather helder death of the sales have been reported. Coan's far rather helder cemand, and 400 hubbels Yellow sold at 64 cents, along the first brands of OATs have been made at 45 cents \$4 bids. Sales or Stocks. \$5.00 at leighting to \$6.00 at \$1.00 at \$6.00 at \$1.00 at \$6.00 at Mechanics Bk. 31.

CLEVELAND.

Growth of the City-Juvenile Criminals-Whig Spirit in the Reserve - Board of Popular Education, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. CLEVELAND, Monday, April 28.

MESSES, EDITORS: The general business of Cleveland has never been so indicative of substantial prosperity as at the present. Our merchants commission men and mechanics are constantly and actively engaged, while our forwarding houses and Railroad Dépôts give evidence of the immense amount of produce and merchandise continually in transit. The increase of our population is only measured by the dwellings to be found necessary for their accommodation, and instances have oc curred in which persons seeking a business location here have actually been compelled to seek some other home for want of business rooms.—
Manufactures, too, have commenced among us, establishment and a Railroad Car Manufactory in full operation.

At the last term of our Court, ten young men. under the age of twenty one, were sentenced t the Penitentiary for burglaries, larcenies and arsons. Six of them were under seventeen under fourteen and two only ten. The heart sick-ens at the contemplation of immuring these chil-dren within the walls of a prison, and in the society of hardened villains. One of them has been pardoned by Gov. Wood, and a good place found A House of Refuge would perhaps

The attempt to induce the Whig party to change fronts on the great questions of human liberty, meets with no favor on the "Western Reserve," and if glorification of the odious fugi-tive law is to be made the test of Whiggery, it will not have a corporal's guard to beat its drums in Northern Ohio. Thus, therefore, hundreds of Whigs in this vicinity rejoice at the election of Charles Somner to the U. S. Senate, as the utterance of the voice of Massachusetts, that so far as she is concerned that law shall be repealed.

We are watching with interest the issue of the

Erie Canel eplargement now fairly before the citizens of part of your State. I wish the revolutionists or absquatulators no worse fate than befel the Whig party of Ohio a few years since, when to prevent the passage of a most infamous apportionment law, the Whig members resigned their sears, and went to the people for a verdict. The result was leven in that case, and a much stronger one than was presented in your that we were prostrated and our cause received

that we were prestrated and our cause received an injury from within it has yet source recovered.

The Board of National Popular Education, of which Gov. State is general Agent, has its officers, as you are aware, in this city. It has already sent two hundred female Teachers to the great West, and the cell is still for more. Hith erto the classes have received a preparatory course at Hartford, Conn but this year they have gathered here, under the care of Miss L.

Some twenty five in number (the present class) leave here in a few days for their various fields of labor, and their molding influence upon a portion of the children of the Western world shall be felt, we doubt not, for good.

I understand that Gov Slade expects to make

this city his future residence.

The armson has thus far been very backward, but as jet the fruit has suffered no material in-jury. Buckeys.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS. BY THE NIAGARA.

We give below that part of our telegraphic dispatch from Halifax which failed

to reach us on Tuesday night. ENGLAND. Miscellaneous.
It is stated that the parliamentary Committee of Inquiry have resolved to recommend that the American mail steamers call at Holyhead, for the

American mail steamers call at Holyhead, for the purpose of receiving and landing mails.

The schism in the Established Church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes the coursing of a Diocesan Synod. The Gorham question is at the bottom of the difficulty.

The great Exhibition is to be opened by Her Majesty in state on the lat of May, but the public are to be excluded until the ceremony is over

Majority in state of an interest of the public are to be excluded until the ceremony is over, when those bolding tickets will be admitted.

There will be 30,000 troops within five miles of Hyde Park on the occasion
Lord Londonderry has made very praiseworthy

efforts to prevail on the President of France to release Abdel Kader. It is understood that the steamer Great Britsia, when her fittings are completed, will be entered

for New York.

Miscellancous.

Wheat is still lower in the agricultural dis-tricts. Raw Silk has receded in price. The Assembly has granted 200,000 france to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, which is May 4th. The press faror.

able to the Ministry arges the presentation of petitions for a revision of the Constitution.

The President had changed many of the judicial functionaries in the departments. At the Maniindicators in the department of the conservatives guined signal triumphs. A bill is in preparation by the Ministry for a general credit of eighty millions, divided over twenty years for the repairs of all religious monuments and editices.

GERMANY.

Things in Prussia. The Berlin Ministerial organ states that, beside England and France, Russia too has remonstrated against the Austrian annexation scheme. Russia has likewise desired that all the German States should accede to the Frankfort Diet. Rumors of a ministerial crists are rife.

Things in Austria.

It is stated that the Austrian Government is inclined to accede to the Frankfort Diet. Prime Schwarzenberg is opposed to the continuance of the Dresden Conferences. There is a deficit in the finances for the year, of 77,161,625 floria. The Emperor had granted an amnesty to serest political prisoners. The Government demands political prisoners. The Government demands from Santinia passage for its troops in case of a rupture with France.

TURKEY. Resenth sut Imprisoned.

The Austrian Ambassador has received the assurance of the Porte, that Kossuth, Bathyani, Szemere, the two Perczele, and Asboth, shall be detained at Kutahia. The other fugitives, some sixty, will be rele sed.

From the Turkish Previnces. The latest accounts from Bosnia are, that the Rebels were retreating toward Bibacz. Many of the Chieftains are recruiting their forces for re-

newed efforts. It is positively stated that the Russians will evacuate the Danubian Principali-ties on the 27th. THE EAST. India remains tranquil. A skirmish had taken blace at Burrow on the mountains, near Kohat, place at Burrow on the mountains, near Kohat, between some robber bordes and a Punjaub regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back. A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepaul, the object of which was to murder Gea. Jung Bahadur. The conspirators were his own father and brother. The General is a favorite of the army, which the conspirators endeavored to

ain over.
From China the accounts state that the murderers of Decosta had been taken, and four pirati-

al junks had been captured. Exports heavy. The crop of Cotton is good and

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape represent matters in a very unsatisfactory state. The British forces had very unsatisfactory state. The British forces not obtained some victories over the Kaffles, with hard lighting. Fort Armstrong was re-exptand. The greatest trouble I had to contend with, says Col. Somerset, Commander, was to separate the women and children and save them from destraction before we could storm the place. The mea firing upon us out of the port holes. I could not take it, and I was obliged to blow it up with take it, and I was obliged to blow it up with shells. They fought desperately in the fort after it was stormed. We killed 27 Kathra and Hottentots in the fort and 9 in the tower. The Burghers had a desperate light before I came up. Tores men killed fourteen. They had to conte thousands and fought most bravely. I have four men dangerously wounded and four horses alled, Sergeant Pitt shot badly through the leg, sho Daly and two native soldiers. I have upward of one hundred and sixty prisoners, seventy to eighty stand of arms and four ren. I have destroyed the fort and all is con-tents. The Missionary settlement at Shelon had been burnt down by the Insurgents.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamer for the following telegraphic dispatch:

FRANCE — The Monitor publishes a decree convoking the Counsel General of Vaucleuse for the 5th of May, to deliberate on the expediency of admitting madder free of duty for export. The same journal publishes the law granting five million nine hundred and ninety nine thousand france. for the works at Cherbourg. The Charwari was seized on Thursday for a caricature insulting to the President and Ministers.
Paris Bourse, 18th, -5s, 92 45; 3s, 57 10

The Globe correspondent reports a fall in the funds, and a continued depression was expected, for the people were beginning to feel anxious as alarmed as to the future.

PRUSSIA—Berlin, 18th.—The Upper Chamber

has rejected the ministerial responsibility bill. Passengers for Boston.

Mesers Mestayer Stephens, larely attached to U. S. Legation at Turn, heaver of despatches. Drugers, So cas Falmer, Colley Thomas Deming, Rister, Philips L. well Lesson, Luce, Hall, Mucket, Ros, Muir, Aastunger, Palicate Lesson, Luce, Hall, Mucket, Ros, Muir, Aastunger, Palicate Lesson, Luce, Holling, Schellett, Faran, Slowe Holls, Brown and lacy, Holme and lady, Western and lady, Dabona and lady, Brown and lady, Whitnall and lady, Alian and lady.

BERMUDA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nothing of interest from Bermuda or New foundland. Steamers from both places arrived at Ha ifax yesterday (Monday). latter colony is most abundant and gratifying.

Hon. Geo. Young resigned his seat in the Nova.

Scotla Cabinet yesterday—difference of opinios Railroad action the presumed

PROF. PAGE'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC LOCORD

PROF. PAGE'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC LOCONOTIVE.—Agreeably to public approuncement, Prof. Page 5st
terriey at one o'clock in the afternoon made another interests and one o'clock in the afternoon made another interests and the properties. These were not to
many persons present as on the provious occasion, but 9st
a large further without and the experiment.

The progress of the locomotive when it started was 50
a ow hat a boy was enabled to keep pace with it for any
a returned feet. But the spread was soon increased, and
Bladenshungh, a clustone of, we believe about the siles
and a quarter, was reached in 39 minutes. When white
two miles of that place, the power of the battery beig filly up, the locumotive began to run, on rearly a level plats,
at the rate of 19 mines an hour, or 7 miles faster than the
greatest spread hereinfore attained. This velocity was congreatest spread hereinfore attained. This velocity was conconsidered.
The Professor proposed of cantings, fearing obstraction
The Professor proposed of cantings, fearing obstraction.

The Professor proceeded captionsly, fearing obsergation The Professor proceeded captiously, fearing distribution on the way, such as the coming of cars in the opposite direction and cattle on the road. Seven halts were main occupying in all furly minutes. But, not white manufactures and celays, the trip to and from Siedershurg was accomplished in one minute less than induced.

burg was accomplished in one minute less the hours.

The cells were made of light earlien ware, for he particle of the experiment merely, without reterence to durability. This part of the appara to can therefore easily be guarded against mishap.

The great point cetabilished was, that a locomotive on the principle of Professor Paux can be made to travel otherefore an bour.

The facts showe marraied were gathered from a gentlemen who was privileged to take a ride in this nowel conveyance; and they strengthen the opticion which we have herefore expressed, that success in the application of heretofore expressed, that success in the application of enciro-magnetism to the prepaison of ratiway trains can exarcely any longer be considered as d un ful.

[Washington Republic, 30th.